

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號四廿月一十年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1880.

日二廿月十年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SILK & CO., Singapore. C. HENSSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao: MESSRS A. & M. DELLO & CO., Sualco, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BOULEVARD, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, NANTES, SWAKHAI, FOCHOW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,  
Agent, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £190,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

WILLIAM FORREST,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 1,600,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICKE.

Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

ADOLPHUS, Esq. H. C. FORBES, Esq.

R. R. BULLOCK, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

## Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS of the ELLIOTT'S METAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. del3

## Entertainment.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

20th November, 1880.

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE

"Il Trovatore."

BY THE SENATOR VEDDI.

A-R-T-I-S-T-E-S:

Il Conte di Luna, Signor BRESCIAMOSSI.

Leonora, Signora GENOLINI.

Manrico, Signor BOGANINI.

Fernando, Signor BAGGIOLO.

Isabella, Signora COBANCHI.

Signor AUGUSTO CAGLI, Maestro Di-

rectore.

Melchior Vela, Prime Donzella.

Signora ROSA GENOLINI, Prime Donzella.

Signor FEDERICO BOGANINI, Primo Tenore.

ANTONIO GENOLINI, Secondo Tenore.

GIOVANNI BERGAT, Primo Baritone.

MARONI, Secondo Baritone.

Signora COBANCHI, Primo Contralto.

PERELLI, Secondo Contralto.

Signor ANTONIO BAGGIOLO, Primo Bass.

GIOLIO, Secondo Bass.

Signor SANTAMBROGIO, Machinista.

HERE EGARD, First Professor of the

Viola.

Hongkong, November 24, 1880. no26

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

EX-SHAW'S BRANDY,

First Quality.

Second Quality.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, October 22, 1880. de22

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts, \$15 per 1 doz. Case.

Vins, \$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

## FOR SALE.

NEW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH

at Shanghai and Hongkong, and at the

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

MULLER FRERES' CELEBRATED

OLD BRANDY,

in Cases of 1 dozen Qts.

Apply to

HESSE & Co.,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880. 1ja81

Ninth Volume of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2—Vol. IX.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Football Syllabus.

The Book of Purity and Rect.

Characteristics Chinese Words.

Notes on Chinese Language.

Notes of Eminent Statesmen of the Present Dynasty.

A Chip from Chinese History, of the last

Emperors of the Great Sung Dyn.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary

Intelligence.

Chinese Grammar.

Adoption—A Case in Point.

Comparative Linguistic Peculiarities.

What may be got from one Root.

Funeralism under the Chinese Penal

Code.

Concise Dictionary of Kang-hi.

Undiscovered! Historical Proof.

Dr. Williams and the State of "Sui."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, November 11, 1880.

## For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—

LETTER DIARIES FOR 1881.

Early's "Navies of the World."

Hamerton's "Etching and Engraving."

"Handbook of Architectural Styles."

"The Englishman's House."

Cavendish's "Card Essays and Do-

ctrine."

Dickens's "Speeches."

"Carols of Cockayne."

Bergson's "Marine Engineer."

Roper's "Engineer's Handy-book."

Ouida's "Moths."

Dickens's "Works" Complete, 18 Vols.

in Case.

Scott's "Works" Complete, 32 Handy

Vols. in Case.

Vere Foster's "Drawing Course."

Huth's "Life and Writings of Buckle."

Gillott's PENS in great varieties.

New SKEETCHING BLOCKS.

Hingston's "Australian Abroad, Ceylon,

India and Egypt."

Hongkong, November 18, 1880.

Memorandum Tablets for 1880.

Boosey's "Royal Editions of Songs."

Boosey's "Gavendish Music Books."

VIOLIN STRINGS.

New Designs in MENU CARDS and

GUEST CARDS.

Bramson's "Japanese Coins."

Imbrie's "Japanese Etymology."

A New Shipment of the Celebrated RUS-

SIAN CIGARETTES.

Regina TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Kwickie's TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Charles Dickens's "Letters."

Swaburne's New Poem.

Zola's "Le roman expérimental."

Zola's "Nana."

Nautical Almanacks for 1881.

New Ladies' and Gentlemen's CHIT

BOOKS.

A Large Selection of VIOLIN and

PIANO MUSIC.

Shepherd's Blue Black Ink.

Draper's Dichroic INK.

Hongkong, November 18, 1880.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

MUNTZ PATENT YELLOW METAL

SHEATHING,

all Sizes;

AND COMPOSITION NAILS,

in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMBERT,

Pedlar's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, July 28, 1880.

## WASHING BOOKS.

WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

THURSDAY,

the 25th November, 1880, at 11 o'clock

a.m., at Messrs MELCHERS & Co.'s

Godowns—

(For account of the concerned.)

ABOUT 100 CASES ELLIOTT'S YELLOW

SHEATHING METAL,

(Quantity more or less.)

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1880. no26

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

FRIDAY,

the 26th November, 1880, at 11 o'clock

a.m., at Messrs MELCHERS & Co.'s Go-

downs—

(For account of the concerned.)

15 BAGS COFFEE.

(All more or less damaged by sea water.)

Ex S.S. "Alamo," from Manila.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1880. no26

## To Let.

### TO LET.

ON MARY LANE NO. 55, FIRST-CLASS

GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND GROUND FLOOR

of House No. 4, Praya East (known

as the BLUE HOUSE); Possession on the

1st of October.

Also,

THE HOUSE opposite the WAREHOUSE

Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms,

etc., with Gas and Water laid on;

Immediate possession.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

## TO LET.

NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing

EIGHT ROOMS and OUT-HOUSES.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co



## THE CHINA MAIL.

## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
A recently arrived Mail and  
other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH  
GROOMERS.  
FARM SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

APPLES, Green and Dried.  
OLASSES, Canned and Bottled.  
EASTERN CREAM CHEESE.  
EYE MEAL, BUOKWHEAT.  
INDIAN CORN MEAL, OATMEAL.  
CRACKED WHEAT, HOMINY.  
A SORTED JELLIES in Glass Jars.  
NUTS—BARCELONA, BRAZIL,  
SHELLETS, ALMONDS,  
PEANUTS, WALNUTS,  
FRUIT, and PRUNES.

GREEN TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Cases.  
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.  
OX-TONGUES, Smoked and Pickled.  
CLAM CHOWDER.  
EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.  
RICHARDSON & ROBIN'S DEVILLED  
MEATS.  
ITALIAN PASTES, MACCARONI and  
VERMICELLI.  
EASTERN HAM and BACON.  
SMOKED SALMON.

**CALIFORNIA**  
CRACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS.  
Alphabetical BISCUITS.  
FODA CRACKERS.  
WATER BISCUITS.  
GINGER CAKES.  
MILK BISCUITS.  
OYSTER BISCUITS.

HORSE RADISH in Bottles.  
Smoked Lamb's TONGUES.  
Comb HONEY in Original Frames.  
Smoked Pig's FEET.  
Strained and Comb HONEY in Bottles.  
Family Pig PORK in Kegs.  
No. 1 Boston MACKEREL in Kite.  
Salmon BELLIES in Kite.  
Paragon MACKEREL in Tins.  
English BROWN.  
Compressed OX-TONGUE.  
Compressed CORNED BEEF.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2lb Cases.

" Assort. CANNED VEGETABLES.  
" MINCEMEAT.  
" SAUSAGE MEAT.  
" ASSORTED SOUPS.  
" STUFFED PEPPERS.  
" QUEEN'S OLIVES.  
" ASSORTED PICKLES.  
California CANDIES.  
The American BROILER.  
Waffle IRONS.  
Lemon SQUEEZERS.

ORANGE & BLACKWELL'S  
—and—  
JOHN MOIR'S

FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD  
STORES.

Wiltshire BACON in Wrapper.  
Irish Selected BACON in 2lb & 4lb Tins.  
Cumberland HAMS.  
Breakfast TONGUES.  
Russian OX-TONGUES.  
Oxford SAUSAGES.

HAM, TONGUE, and Chicken SAUSAGE.  
Truffled SAUSAGES.  
Potted MATS and FISH.  
Phillippe and Cassard's PATE DE  
FOIE GRAS.  
Phillippe and Cassard's ASPARA-  
GUS.  
Phillippe and Cassard's SARDINES.  
Gelatine LOZENGES.  
Assorted SWEETS.  
GELATINE.

Mallie's French MUSTARD.  
Anglo Swiss CHOCOLATE and MILK.  
Anglo Swiss COCOA and MILK.  
Crosse & Blackwell's CHOCOLATE.  
Mascotte's CHOCOLATES Assorted.  
Schwartz's COCOATINA.  
Van Houten's COCOA.  
Epp's COCOA.  
COSQUAQUES.

Lobig's Extraction CARNIS.  
Smoked COD-ROES.  
Dried SPRATS.  
Fladen HADDOCK.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
Yarmouth BLOATERS.  
Kippers HERRING.  
Dried HERRINGS.

SARDINES with TOMATOES.  
Assorted PICKLES.  
Assorted JAMS.  
Calf's Foot JELLY.  
Essence for Flavoring.  
SAUCES.  
SPIGIES.

Candied PEEL, ALMONDS.  
CURRANTS in Bottle and Bulk.  
RAISINS in Bottle and Bulk.  
Mince-meat; Caraway SEEDS.  
Ground COFFEE.  
Raw COFFEE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 Catty and 10 Catty  
Boxes; Good BREAKFAST TEA 25 cents  
per lb.  
Hongkong, November 22, 1880.

## Insurances.

**LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HITHERTO CALLED THE  
STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
THE Underigned are prepared to issue  
Policies covering FIRE RISKS at  
Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 26, 1880. no26

LE CEROLE-TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCES  
MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED—15,000,000 Francs.  
CAPITAL PAID-UP—3,750,000 do.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents of the above Company, are  
prepared to grant POLICIES on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27481

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**YANGTSE INSURANCE**  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 263,268

Directors.  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
W. M. BOYD, Esq. W. M. MEYER, Esq.  
J. H. FINK, Esq. F. D. BIRCH, Esq.  
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:  
Messrs BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS  
of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-  
nually distributed among all Contributors  
of Business in proportion to the Premium  
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1880. 10081

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the  
last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000 00  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$ 300,000 00  
RESERVE FUND.....\$ 425,000 00  
BALANCE UNDIVIDED.....\$ 70,278 43  
DIVIDEND PAID TO SHARE-  
HOLDERS.....20% per annum.  
DIVIDEND PAID TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS  
OF BUSINESS, 25% on the amount  
of their Contributions.

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE  
Risks to all parts of the World, pay-  
able at any of its Agencies.  
Contributory Dividends are PAYABLE  
TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS OF BUSI-  
NESS WHETHER THEY ARE SHARE-  
HOLDERS OR NOT.

B. GOLD SMITH,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1880.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

HONGKONG, January 4, 1887.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared  
by us for the last 20 years. Its sale  
is steadily increasing in India, the Straits  
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities  
of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their  
stickiness. It induces a healthy action of  
the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff  
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-  
tains none but the best ingredients, and  
the greatest care is taken in the com-  
pounding. When the Hair falls off after  
fever or any other sickness, this Wash  
will surely prove of the greatest value.



DIRECTIONS.  
A small portion to be put upon the Head,  
and so be rubbed into the roots of the Hair.  
No Pomade required.

From its great nourishing power on the  
follicles it may in time cause Hair to return  
to its natural color; it, however, does not  
contain a particle of any dyeing ingredient.  
Using it constantly will most certainly pre-  
vent the Hair falling. It is cleanly in use,  
the smallest quantity sufficing. It has no  
sediment, and therefore requires no shaking.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co.,  
Shanghai.

Hongkong Agents: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAN. B. COUGHRAN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Underigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

IMPORTER, American ship, Captain B. F.  
Shutbourne.—Master.

COMMODORE DUPONT, Amer. brig., Capt.  
F. P. Crockett.—Edward Schellhaas & Co.  
Hermine, German barque, Captain T.  
Meyer.—Captain.

ANNE S. HALL, American barkentine,  
Captain O. H. Nelson.—Wielor & Co.

LIVINGSTONE, German barque, Captain  
B. Steffen.—Wielor & Co.

GOLDEN RUSSET, British barque, Capt.  
J. M. Richardson.—Stimson & Co.

CATHARINE, German brig, Captain A.  
Bulling.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AMETHYER, American barque, Captain J.  
Slooman.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

OLDF, American brigantine, Captain J.  
W. Brown.—Order.

CIVILIS, German barque, Capt. Nielsen.  
—Stimson & Co.

ANNA BERTHA, German barque, Captain  
H. Krause.—Stimson & Co.

HUTCH, German 3-m. schooner, Captain  
W. Poole.—Stimson & Co.

OSTON, German barque, Captain W. H.  
Ode.—Stimson & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL  
CITY HALL,  
HONGKONG.

SIGNOR AGLI'S New and Much  
Augmented  
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY  
will give their  
FIRST SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE  
TO-MORROW EVENING.

25th November, 1880,  
when Verdi's  
"Il Trovatore"  
will be performed.

Il Conte di Luna, Signor BISMAGNI.  
Leonora, Signora GRONINI.  
Manrico, Signor BOGANINI.  
Fernando, Signor BAGGIOLLO.  
Azucena, Signora COBANCHI.  
(First appearance.)

On SATURDAY NEXT,  
will be performed  
DONIZETTI'S GRAND OPERA  
"Lucia di Lammermoor."

SIGNORA MILANI as LUCIA,  
(first appearance.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
Subscription (Dress Circle, for Three  
Seats), \$40  
Subscription (Dress Circle, Single), \$22  
Subscription (Stalls, for Three Seats), \$30  
Subscription (Stalls, for One Seat), \$2  
Single Family Ticket (Three Seats), \$7  
Dress Circle, \$3  
Stalls, \$2  
Pit, \$1

Seats may be secured and Tickets ob-  
tained at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S.  
Hongkong, November 24, 1880. no28

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
THE Underigned has received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
on

MONDAY,  
the 29th November, 1880, at 2 p.m., at  
his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—  
An Invoice of  
JAPANESE PORCELAIN WARE,  
BRONZES, &c., comprising:—  
Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services,  
Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Plates, Card  
Dishes, Vases, Jars and Ornaments,  
&c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1880. no29

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
Nov. 23, 10 p.m., Hainan, American  
steamer, 287, J. W. Conner, Halphong  
Nov. 21, 6 a.m., Rice, AFRICA.

Nov. 24, Peking, British steamer, 503, J.  
C. Abbott, Tamsui Nov. 18, Taiwan Nov. 21,  
Amoy 22, and Swatow 23, General.  
DOUGLAS LAFRANCE & Co.

Nov. 24, 1 a.m., Fuyue, Chinese steamer,  
920, Grand, Shanghai Nov. 19, 3 p.m.,  
General, O. M. S. Co.

Nov. 24, Waiyue, German barque, 893,  
C. Walters, Newchwang via Chiaofoo Nov.  
12, Hainan and General.—EDWARD SELL-  
HASS & Co.

Nov. 24, Lu, British 3-m. schooner,  
378, Maher, Newchwang, Beams for Wham-  
—CHINESE.

Nov. 24, Ching too, British 3-m. schooner,  
304, J. Brucke, Newchwang Nov. 12, Beams.  
—BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Nov. 24, Helena, British barque, from  
Whampoa.

Nov. 24, Alert, U. S. S. corvette, 1020,  
Commander Huntington, Holhow (Maine) Nov.  
23.

DEPARTURES  
Nov. 24, Bellona, for Foochoo.  
24, Yutung, for Swatow.  
24, A Day, for Swatow, &c.  
24, Meloua, for Amoy and Shanghai.  
24, Arica, for Bangkok.  
24, Pague, for Canton.  
24, Arica, for Marseilles, &c.  
24, Tanais, for Yokohama.  
24, Amazona, for Shanghai.  
24, Lu, for Whampoa.  
24, Crusader, for Saigon.

CLEARED.  
Paris, for Hilo.  
Ping an, for Hilo.  
Kang chi, for Hilo.  
Hamburg, for Cebu.

PASSENGERS  
ARRIVED.  
Per Fokien, from Tamsui, &c., Messrs  
Holland, Liddell, Crow, Watson, and  
Harding, one European; 106 Chinese, and  
10 Chinese belonging to S. S. Douglas.  
Per Hainan, from Halphong, 6 Chinese.  
Per Fuyue, from Shanghai, 127 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per Ava, for Saigon, Mrs B. Joseph, 1  
mail-servant, and 7 Chinese; for Singa-  
pore, Mr Sadoes del'Agulla, and Chinese  
assistant; for Marseilles, Messrs W. Greig,  
de Champlow, R. H. Wood, J. Oestmann,  
Louis-Louise, C. Joseph, H. Joseph,  
J. Edwards, Mr. Francis, K. Francis, Mr.  
and Mrs. Abernethy, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre.  
—From Yokohama: for Singapore, Mr. K.  
Abbott; for Galie, Prof. and Mrs. Hen-  
rick; for Marseilles, Messrs M. Ogata, J.  
Koganei, H. Kobayashi, S. J. Berenbrinkoff,  
W. J. Scott, E. Kono, and G. Kono.  
—From Shanghai: for Saigon, Messrs Le  
Malre, and son, and Le Loden Yoi; for  
Suez, Mrs Louisa Robins; for Marseilles,  
Mr A. G. Wood, Mr and Mrs Deyver, Mr  
and Mrs Th. Lovenstein, and Mr Olga  
Meberson.  
—Per Tanais, for Yokohama: from Mar-  
seilles, Mr and Mrs Wolf, Mr and Mrs  
Peyre, M. de Rognetta (French Minister)  
and servant, Messrs Tony Coule, and  
Malda Hadjimi; from Singapore, Mr  
Vicino Vitojo.  
—Per Amazona, for Shanghai: from Hong-  
kong, Rev. J. B. Oat and lady, Rev. L.  
Torrance, Messrs A. Marques, Quisano;  
from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Simpson, son  
and 2 amahs, Mr and Mrs Lagerham and

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.  
Shipping.  
Goods per Glenafish undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.  
Goods per Breconshire undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

Auction.  
2 p.m.—Auction of Yellow Sheathing  
Metal at Messrs Melchers & Co's go-  
down.

Amusement.  
9 p.m.—Operatic Performance at the City  
Hall.

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Established A.D. 1841.  
香港大藥房  
A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS  
OF  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NOBURY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.  
The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any  
other persons who may desire to con-  
sult the files of local, China, Japan,  
American, English, Indian or Aus-  
tralian newspapers, are invited to call at  
the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over  
sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,  
from these countries, are now filed for  
reference.

BIRTH.  
At Hongkong, on the 24th Nov., the  
Wife of R. Lowe, Chief Engineer of the  
S.S. Yangtze, of a Son.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 8.00 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1880.

THE question of punishments for Ju-  
venile Offenders, which is now exciting so  
much attention in England, is one which  
is of some importance to Hongkong. It  
will be remembered that the present  
Colonial Surgeon, who has some ex-  
perience of India, recommended the sub-  
stitution of mild whipping for imprison-  
ment even in cases of petty thefts, &c.,  
where the prisoners were not juveniles.  
The tendency of legislation of late has  
certainly been to extend the whipping  
powers of the Magistrates, the age of a  
juvenile having been altered from twelve  
to sixteen during the last few years.  
And now, a strong feeling appears to  
have been evoked concerning this sub-  
ject; and if the present Home Secretary  
(Sir William Harcourt) can only be sup-  
ported by Parliament, the imprisonment  
of young offenders will become a thing  
of the past. The remedy given by the  
whipping, if not too severe, is "short,  
sharp and decisive," and its exclusive  
use in certain cases will not only do  
away with the terrible harm done by  
associating young offenders with bar-  
rened criminals, but will result in  
lessening this class of offences. Lord  
Derby, in referring to this matter, puts  
it that he objects to juvenile offenders  
being sent to prison because of the  
stigma which follows the knowledge  
that a youth has once been in Gaol.  
Lord Derby, in his speech at Manchester,  
appears to agree entirely with the Home  
Secretary that there should be no pri-  
son in any case for boys under fourteen;  
and, although he does not altogether  
agree with the current of public opinion  
that flogging should almost entirely take  
the place of imprisonment, he thinks  
that the powers of the Magistrates in  
this direction should be extended, and  
the law made to apply to other cases  
than those for which such powers are  
now given. We have already made  
an allusion to the light which the  
present agitation in England throws  
upon the administration of the law in  
this Colony. Governor Hennessey, in  
his inexplicable and unreasonable op-  
position to the punishment of whipping,  
and regardless of the special conditions  
of this Colony, has run unconsciously  
"near the wind" in nearly every ques-  
tion of flogging over which he had any  
possible power. Only within the last  
few weeks he has, with the aid of  
the local morning paper, endeavored  
to show that all he has ever striven for,  
on behalf of the cruelly-used thieves and  
knock-down robbers of Kwangtung, has  
been conceded by the Secretary of State  
for the Colonies—a statement of which  
we have tried to give a correct inter-  
pretation, vastly different to that sought  
to be imparted by the official purveyor  
of news. Not very long since the rela-  
tions between His Excellency and the  
Acting Chief Magistrate (who was also  
E. A. D. C.) became what is commonly  
called "greatly strained" on account  
of the Governor's interference with Mr  
Francis, the Magistrate, on this very  
question of punishments to juvenile of-  
fenders. Whether it was Mr Francis, the  
E. A. D. C., or Mr Francis, the Magistrate,  
who was personally smoothed over after  
this storm in a teapot, is not clearly  
known; but the one had his sent for  
some time after the gubernatorial wrath  
had evaporated, and the other still con-  
tinues apparently to perform the im-  
portant social duties connected with  
Her Majesty's Representative. What Mr  
Francis did, however, as a Magistrate,  
was quite right, and in accordance with  
the law; and what the Governor did, or  
undid, was open to the gravest objection,  
both in a legal and administrative point  
of view. The independence of the  
Bench, as we stated at the time, is a  
subject about which great administrators  
are most careful; but with some men in  
power, no independence whatever that  
grates against their own preconceived  
notions is for a moment admissible. Sir

William Harcourt, when writing on this  
very subject of juvenile offenders, has  
twice distinctly laid it down that  
any interference with the inde-  
pendence of the magistracy would do  
a great deal more harm than good.  
What would the Home Secretary have  
thought had this little incident between  
the Governor and his Acting Magistrate  
been fully and fairly put before him?  
And what would he have said had he  
been informed that His Excellency the  
Head of the Executive had not only  
rescinded the Magistrate's sentence  
with a stroke of his pen, and roundly  
"scolded" the independent magistrate  
into the bargain? If we must have  
the laws of this Colony twisted out of  
shape in accordance with any new views  
of them, surely those views and the conse-  
quent twists ought to follow what Lord  
Derby calls "the strong current of feel-  
ing" that is for the time being running  
in England. Indeed, as we have been  
gravely informed from a high quarter—  
higher even than our morning con-  
temporary—that no more floggings will  
be administered in Hongkong save and  
except in such cases where a similar  
punishment would be given at Home,  
the principle above laid down must  
govern the action of the Executive in this  
Colony. It is difficult to know what  
the law is to be here on any particular  
occasion, it is true; but in the face of  
recent developments and tendencies on  
the subject of punishing juvenile of-  
fenders, the floggings in Hongkong  
will soon be largely increased, if we are  
to follow the Imperial law.

REUTERS'S TELEGRAMS.  
[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]  
Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co's Line  
THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND  
CHINA.  
LONDON, Nov. 20.  
The semi-official Agency Russ announces  
that the negotiations with China are pro-  
ceeding favourably.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.  
The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected here  
by the P. & O. steamer Kangaroo on Sat-  
urday, the 27th inst. She brings London  
dates to 22nd ulto.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be looked for here  
on or about the 1st Dec., by the O. & C.  
steamer Gallic, which brings San Francisco  
dates to 4th ult.

The Oplum Farm case was again before the  
Full Court to-day, when it occupied their  
Lordships till after noon; the Attorney  
General had then finished his case, and it  
was agreed that Mr Bayly should begin to-  
morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The  
case will probably take several days more.

We would direct attention to an article in  
another column, from the Shanghai Tem-  
perance Union, on the Temperance So-  
ciety and the Temperance Hall of Hong-  
kong, two local institutions deserving of the  
greatest encouragement, and between them  
carrying on a noble work whose good effects  
are not the least potent and none the less  
widely felt because they are carried on in a  
quiet and unostentatious way.

It was almost expected that some of the offi-  
cers of the Douglas would come down by the  
Fokien which arrived to-day, but only ten  
Chinese arrived, the boys, cooks, &c. From  
these, there is nothing to be gleaned later  
or more full than what has already been  
published, and we hear that the agents have  
not received any more detailed particulars  
by this opportunity than were before to  
hand



finished in about two months hence, when notice will be given enabling all who are interested in the undertaking to be present at the opening ceremonies.

The Penang correspondent of the *Strait Times*, writing with regard to the sinking of the *Bramcar Castle*, says:—

The wreck remains in situ quiet; sundry rumours are afloat concerning the engagement of a home firm of engineers to raise the sunken steamer; the official Court of Enquiry takes place to-morrow. The steamer has caused a degree of alarm very similar to that produced by the *Khadiv*. Poor-wards business, over two years and a half ago.

Writing of the late Capt. Johannsen of the *Beipia*, the Foochow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, says, in his last letter:—

Capt. Johannsen had been in command for several years of steamers belonging to the German Steamship Company of Hamburg, for whom Messrs. Siemens & Co. are agents in China. He brought out the *Beipia* in 1873, and was in command subsequently of the *Speria* and other vessels. He was a Freemason of long standing and had attained to a high rank in the Craft. He was well-known on the coast, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was the senior captain of the Company's fleet, and was always a great favourite with his passengers, among whom have been, at one time or another, many of the German residents in China. The circumstances of his death are rendered even more sad by the fact that he was to have celebrated his silver wedding on his return to Germany this voyage.

The following is a full list of the passengers booked for Hongkong and Shanghai according to the advice to hand by the mail received yesterday:—

Per F. & O. steamer *Mitsurepo*, from Southampton, Oct. 13.—Rev. C. F. Warren, Miss Caspari, Mrs. Mackie, Miss Mackie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Banister, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. J. Johnson, Rev. J. B. Bagnall for Hongkong.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Oriza*, from Marseilles, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Halse, Mr. J. Nicholson for Shanghai. Mr. Jamieson and daughter, Mr. G. W. Wolf, Mr. R. H. Artindale for Shanghai. Per F. & O. steamer *Tanjore*, Venice, Oct. 22.—Mr. M. Sayle for Shanghai. Per M. M. steamer *Andora*, Nov. 14.—Mr. J. Gullizon, Mr. de Croix for Hongkong. Mr. De Nordens and family for Shanghai.

Per P. & O. steamer *Australia*, from Southampton, Oct. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Hinch Smith, Lieut. Hon. R. Sandilands, and Dr. Grant for Hongkong. Mr. W. D. Little, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Drago, three children and governess, Mr. A. J. Bury, Dr. Williams for Shanghai.

Per steamer *Ulysses* (Toll's line), from London, Oct. 8.—Miss Longyear for Hongkong.

#### LAW NOTICES.

##### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

Thursday, November 25.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Before the Full Court, at 10 o'clock.

Ko Leong Yuen and ors., v. Ban Hay and ors.—A. Journeled hearing.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tomchey).

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

#### THE ASSAULT BY A SOLDIER AND SAILOR.

The case in which David Sims, of the American ship *Valparaiso*, and William Scott, private in H.M.S. 27th Regiment, were charged with assaulting P.C. George McDonald was again before the Court.

William Riley, Corporal in the 27th Regiment, gave evidence to the effect that on the night of the 14th instant he was stationed at Kowloon, and that about 8.30 on that evening, he had gone down to the beach below the barracks and close to the Dockyard. While there he saw the defendant Scott in a scamp along the wharf, and seeing the boat was about to shove off, and calling out to Scott to come out of the boat and not to leave the wharf as he had no pass. The first defendant was also in the boat. After he had called out several times to the defendant they left the boat and coming up to witness knocked him down by a blow on the forehead, and wrenched an empty revolver from witness' hand. On his trying to rise witness roared another blow on the face which knocked him into the water; but by which prisoner the blow was struck witness was unable to say. P.C. McDonald and Constable Hughes shortly after arrived upon the scene and assisted witness out of the water, when he made his way to the barracks, and made a report to the Sergeant in charge.

Sergeant Miles, of the 27th Inniskilling, gave evidence that on the night of the 14th inst., at a little before 9 o'clock, Corporal Riley entered the barracks with his clothes wet through and his face all covered with blood, and made a statement to him which induced witness to make enquiries, and eventually, on receipt of further information received from P.C. McDonald, put the second prisoner under arrest. Prisoner made a statement to witness at the time that the first defendant had fired two shots from the revolver at himself and the first prisoner.

The case was further remanded till the 27th inst.

#### DEPONENT WEIGHTS.

Chan Apoon, 40, shopkeeper, appeared on a summons charged with being a possessor of three false and deficient balances on the 20th inst. Defendant admitted the offence, and was fined \$15, in default to be imprisoned for three weeks; the three balances to be forfeited, and a sum of \$5 to be paid to Inspector Oley out of the fine when paid.

#### NO LIGHT OR PASS.

A large number of cases were brought before the Court of persons being abroad in the streets after hours without light or pass, and fines were inflicted on the offenders in sums varying from 10 to 50 cents.

#### (Before the Hon. Ng Chey).

#### DEPORTING A GIRL INTO THE COLONY FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSES.

Choi Ahn, 23, married woman, and Lan Apei, 59, widow, were charged, first, as founders with bringing a girl into the Colony for an unlawful purpose, and second, as defendants with harbouring the said girl with intent to sell her for an unlawful purpose, on the 23rd inst. No evidence was taken in this case, which was remanded till Friday next, the 25th inst., prisoners being admitted to bail, each in two sureties of \$200 each.

#### Canton.

Nov. 20.

The American mail has brought the following intimation of a proximate enlargement of the functions of telegraphic cables, which, whilst it dazzles the mind's comprehension, raises a hope of the early laying of one hence directly across the Pacific Ocean to California:—

Doston, Sept. 24.—The *Daily Advertiser* to-morrow will publish a description of an improvement destined to revolutionize the present system of working submarine cables. The American Cable Company, formed for the purpose of constructing and carrying out improvements, was formed in New York some time ago under the general laws of that State, and is composed of capitalists prominent in that city, with several Bostonians. It has been quietly and steadily progressing toward the execution of its design, its purpose is to lay some 6,000 miles of superior cable, connecting New York, City directly with five or six European countries. It is an American enterprise, and the invention under its control are American work, which have received the recommendation of Prof. Trowbridge, of Harvard; Prof. Silliman, of Yale; Prof. Dolbear, of Tufts; and many other scientific men.

The work has been pursued with great secrecy, and from time to time it has been examined by several scientific men, and during the past year the American Association in this city, by several of its most prominent members. The instruments, all constructed in this city have been set up in a large room in the Equitable Building, and a connection with a complete and fully-equipped ocean telegraphic system, and by means of the various apparatus form a new and complete system of working submarine cables and land lines, and they are a submarine repeater relay to be used in connection with the submarine repeaters, and by means of the sound system, the type-printer, and the automatic system can be used on cables whereby the speed may be increased manifold over the present mode; type-printers of mechanical construction which are capable of printing at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 letters per second, or 3,480 per minute, or allowing six letters for the average word, printing over 500 words per minute, while the practical speed is determined by the skill of the operator only; and instruments for working the automatic system on cables of the several inventions. Most important is the submarine repeater, to be submerged in mid-ocean. This consists of a bronze globe of some six inches in diameter, molded of a material which is impervious to water for 1,000 feet. Inside this globe, or shell, hermetically sealed, is the simple mechanism which performs the functions of an office and two operators at the bottom of the sea in mid-ocean without the aid of human intervention at that point. By the use of the submarine repeater, a cable of any length, say 2,000 miles, may be divided in the centre into two circuits of lengths of 1,000 miles each, and thereby a working speed can be had, according to established electrical law, four times greater than on a circuit of cable of 2,000 miles. Connected by one cable connected by the submarine repeater would be equal for effective work to any four of the present Atlantic cables.

Another important fact is, that this submarine repeater is to be made to be practicable to operate a cable twice the length of any present cable, say 4,000 miles in length, with the same speed as present cables are worked. Thus, a cable might be worked between San Francisco and China, where the distance between landing points is too great for practicable or paying speed by the present system of cable working. The relays transmitting and receiving are to be used in connection with the submarine repeater. They are of an entirely new principle. The system of working the automatic instrument is most simple, more so than the Wheatstone, or the so-called "Fast Relay." The number of words that can be sent over a cable by these new instruments is limited only by the number of impulses that can be sent through, and in the case of this new Company's cable it will be over 4,000 pulsations per minute.

#### China.

(Gazette).

At an early hour this morning (19th) we were rudely awakened from our slumber by a loud roar of fire and on hastening to the spot found the angry element raging with great fury at the warehouses of Messrs. Tung Pan, Singapore traders, and Messrs. Man Yee's, the well-known dealers in English Yarns and Piece Goods. The fire engine belonging to the Fire Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Boyd & Co. are agents at this port, was promptly on the spot and performed most effectively, as long as the water carriers kept the well of the engine supplied with the needed fuel. The water cut belonging to the Fire Insurance office did good work, as also did another small engine, we think the property of Mr. Tuok Sney, and by their united efforts the fire was finally got under about 6.30 a.m., but at the time of writing the charred ruins are still smouldering. A considerable quantity of tea intended for exportation to the Straits was burned, and the contents of Messrs. Man Yee's, long, as well as the buildings. It is fortunate that the conflagration did not extend any farther. Next door to the places destroyed was an oil shop, which it had caught, and would have seriously endangered some of the houses on the foreign Consulate, and loss to the Insurance companies would have ensued. It is a matter of congratulation that the morning was exceptionally calm, as had there been any wind there is no saying where the fire would have been stopped.

It is worthy of note to record the unfeeling apathy shown by the officials and their hirelings on all such occasions. Nothing is done by them to quell the flames, or stop the depredations of marauders, who turn out in force and loot indiscriminately. The fire engines are worked entirely at the expense of the private firms or companies to which they belong, and the only recognition of the good service rendered will be perhaps the present of a jar or two of champagne and some ducks and fowls for the fire engine men, or pig's head. We also hear of another small fire that occurred at a more remote part of the town in the vicinity of the Amoy Dock, but the services of the fire engines were not called for, and it was quickly put out.

#### Japan.

(Gazette).

The notoriously perfidious means of communication between the interior and the coast, although the distance of any portion of the country from the coast does not exceed one hundred miles, deserves more attention now than at any other period. The Yezo colonization has led to the construction of a fine macadamized or paved road through a district little used and thinly populated; and a railway is now being made between Satopo and Otsuru. The money that is to be expended in this latter Government work has, with infinite advantage, been withdrawn from Yezo and employed in laying a cheap line to bring the interior into communication with the different harbours suitable for

vessels of large or small size. The people are anxious for such work to be undertaken, and they would regard the expenditure as well because it would be productive. But with respect to Yezo, and the whole work of the Colonization Commission, the expenditure is the subject of much harsh criticism, for the district traversed by the line will not be benefited in any material degree by a railway which would be an incalculable blessing to the dense population of some of the fertile provinces in the centre of the Empire.

The *Yokichi Nichi Shinbun* gives the text of an order issued to the Ministries of the Interior, Public Works, and Finance and the Colonization Commission. It runs:— "All establishments for the encouragement and promotion of native industry, when in full working order, when the object for which they were founded is attained, are to be offered for sale to private individuals, who may acquire them free from all Government control, under the following conditions:—

"The conditions are rather too long for reproduction here. The chief points are, that the capital sum of purchase money may be paid by instalments agreed upon, the property to remain in Government possession as security for the unpaid balances. All cost of maintenance to be provided by the purchaser from the date of the purchase. These national industries have never paid the State, and before any purchasers come forward they will want guarantees that in future no similar manufactures to those parted with will be undertaken by Government. Further, that all officials supporting the industry must be with accorded to certain industries may be with privileged persons backed up by State loans. Touching the resolution to dispose of all officially supported national industrial works, we hear that already proposals have been made to take over the sum, the paper-money bureau, with all its machinery, presses, stamps, dies, &c. The speculators believe that, depreciation notwithstanding, it would be a good stroke of business and a profitable one.

#### NOTES FROM SZE-CHUAN.

Chung-King, Sze-chuan, Saturday, Oct. 23.

More troops are passing through here on their way to the front. I have received a visit from an enlightened individual who is a native of Changsha Fuh, Hunan Province, and only 34 years old. He told me that he commenced studying with the intention of passing through the regular Lit. raty mill, but was unsuccessful at the examinations. He then studied Physics and succeeded in a remarkable manner as a Physician—being able to tell the nature of any ailment by simply looking at a person's face and head. He does not pretend to feel the pulse, nor does he ask the nature of the patient's disease, or ailment, so he is difficult to treat for foreign or native Doctors. His successful practice of the healing art brought him into contact with many eminent persons, and thus he succeeded in obtaining a position as Deputy Magistrate in this Province. Whilst living at Chen-tu awaiting his turn for service, Hou-poo, his saw some foreign scientific books, and studied patiently for three months the manufacture of foreign arms by machinery, and he also became so successful in his studies that he was appointed foreman in the Arsenal, and there he progressed so rapidly that he surpassed all the artificers in the establishment, and finding they had not enough motive power to do all the work required from a 24 horse power steam engine, he made on the premises a 48 horse power, turbine wheel or other water wheel, and thus they now have the power of 72 horses from two machines instead of 24, from one, as before. He next turned his mind to the manufacture of Martini-Henry rifles, and has succeeded in turning out rifle rifles than those imported from Europe—the barrels being made of the best native iron; not steel—so the work is going on rapidly, and the Chinese Army has a place to look to for the best arms in the world. Rifled rifles need no longer be used, in comparison to the instruments manufactured at Chen-tu. As a reward for the valuable services thus rendered to the State, my informant has been appointed to a permanent post as a Deputy of the Peh-shien, Magistrate, and is to take over the seals in a few days. Trade is very bad and people are sending down specie instead of produce: a junk carrying Tia, 41,000 has just been wrecked in the gorges, and the silver may be difficult to recover.

#### Sunday, Oct. 24.

The Pig Tax has been successfully raised throughout this Province, excepting in Chen-tu Fuh, Chung-ching Fuh, and Kiang-ping Fuh. Chen-tu is the Provincial capital and this place the commercial centre, or capital, so it is thus the most important cities that object to contribute to the State revenues anything more than the ordinary taxes.

The *China Mail* speaks of a tree mentioned by Captain Gill, in his book "The River of Golden Sand," as bearing fruit, flowers that may be used for Tea. In Kwei-chow, and Sze-chuan, there is a tree, called the *Chen-shu*, which bears flowers in bunches like our coloured grapes, some 2 or 3 pounds in weight; the tree is the core palm, and grows in the mountains of Western China, from 4 to 12, or even 15 feet high, and only 4 or 5 inches in diameter, resembling much the coco-nut tree; the bark near the crown furnishes the core, used in these parts, to make ropes, bags, rain-coats, and the covering for the native opium boxes. I collected two bunches of the flowers, and some parts of the leaves, but the flowers were damaged by the rain, and thus lost to science for the present. The natives here tell me that they make a kind of tea of the seeds.

#### Monday, Oct. 25.

Dined with a few native friends to-day, one of whom, an old man, over 60 years old, told me an amusing love story of my landlady. It appears that when she was 30 years old, a Mahomedan native took his son, a child six or eight years old, to Yonus, whose husband was still living, and she was so fascinated by the child that she became his Godmother (Kau-mah), that his (the child's) father formed an alliance with Yonus and her husband, called here, *Kan-chien-kia*, something approaching our arrangement of God parents to some friend's child. The boy grew up quite a pet of his Godmother Yonus and her husband, and at

the time of the latter's death the boy was a fine lad of 17 or 18 years, Yonus being then 40; after mourning some time for her dead husband, my informant tells me Yonus took the lad into close relationship, the which caused quite a scandal, as she was considered a beauty, and was further famous on account of her small feet, by which she became known as Wong Siao kiek or Wong small feet, and being possessed of some property might have easily married again. Yonus is now 80 years old, and is quite vigorous and active; her Godson is also living and is 58 years old, sprightly and lively.

Tuesday, Oct. 26. I am told that some of the places in the jurisdiction of this the Peh-shien Magistrate, are distant 200 li, an extent of territory sufficient for a Province in many countries.

Wednesday, Oct. 27. There is something wrong in the money market, as the bankers refuse to take money for bills on Shanghai, excepting at two months' sight, without a discount, and yet I am told that Tia, 30,000 in specie has lately arrived by the junk, and lots of silver is being sent down, thereby causing the loss of freight and risk of total loss by wreck; indeed a junk (as I have already noted) lately came to grief in the Wu-shan Gorge with Tia, 41,000 on board, which may not be recovered.

Thursday, Oct. 28. A lady sent me a nice bowl of "Thon-wha" for dinner. Thon-wha is made by adding the petals of a flower called Foh-yung Wha, to the ordinary bean curd, called Thon-fu. The Foh-yung Wha, is something like a rose in appearance, but it grows on a large tree, in this city, the tree being some 8 or 10 inches in diameter near the trunk, spreading out a few feet from the ground by stout limbs to a diameter of about 20 feet. The leaves grow on the ends of the twigs close up to the blossom, the stalks and limbs being quite bare. The blossoms first open out white, but change to rose colour.

#### PIONEER.

#### THE HONGKONG TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

(Temperance Union, Nov. 13.)

The temperance work in progress in Shanghai is constantly before us. The regular meetings of the Shanghai Temperance Society, the report of the donors of our Lodges, found regularly in this paper, keep our local organizations well in mind. But we do not know so well what is going on in other communities in China. Of course it is generally known that efforts are making at nearly all the ports either in the form of C. Rooms, reading rooms or something of the sort, and for the benefit of sailors, all of which efforts tend to help on the temperance sentiment and give point to it. But that there is another Society approaching the dimensions of the Shanghai Temperance Society, a "gagged" in the same line of work, and following nearly the same plan, is not so well known. Reference is now made to the Temperance Society in Hongkong. Reports of its meetings have reached us at intervals, but they have not been of such a nature as to convey an adequate idea of the movement.

In the first place it has an excellent situation. Any one who has visited Hongkong, especially if a dweller in the cities of the Yangtze plain, must have been struck with the beauty of Queen's Road. Its breadth, its fine shade trees, its imposing hotels and shops, and withal its agreeable quiet, present a strong contrast to the metropolis and the outports. A five minutes walk along this Road from the Clock Tower brings us to Fletcher's Buildings, by far the larger part of which are now devoted to the Temperance Hall. Upon entering from the warm street the general impression of coolness and comfort is most pleasing. All is scrupulously neat and the general appearance leads the visitors to believe the man in charge must have a commendable pride in his work. At the right is the Billiard Room which furnishes as active exercise as one would care for in the heart of a Victorian summer. In connection with this room is the temperance bar, where cooling drinks may be obtained in warm weather and hot tea, and coffee in cold weather. Does it ever get cold in Hongkong? A large Hall runs through the house leading out through the Compound to the sea, where salt baths are always ready. Upstairs we enter upon the Audience Room. It is fitted up for a general sitting room, reading room or lounge place, but can readily be transformed into a lecture or Concert Hall, where two hundred or more people can find comfortable seats and be ardently entertained upon temperance principles. The dining room, of course, is not far off, and one side of the house is devoted to sleeping apartments, and another billiard room, while on the other side are two rooms in which much of the good done by this Society is accomplished. One of the Lodges of Good Templars hold their meetings for the Good of the Order, and Her Majesty's Colony, the other is the Prayer Room, where temperance is shown as only one of the Christian virtues, and those who practice it, as well as others, are led on to the Christianity of which all virtues are the outgrowth.

Then there are five roomy verandahs, from one of which the harbour is visible and from the other the hills, a prospect not to be enjoyed in a seaport 60 miles from the sea and as many more from a hummock. Altogether this Society is a good shape for the work which it has undertaken. It is an infant in years, but has had a vigorous infancy which bids fair to give it a strong, healthy, useful maturity. No debt encumbers it, and thus all its funds can be used to carry forward its work. Its usefulness seems to be extending and doubtless for the measure of it can not be determined by the number of patrons or adherents, for it reaches many who are led to think about the teachings given at its meetings and who do not care to say how much the work of a temperance society influences them. But like all organizations which work from correct principles and for good ends, it must do much good. Success to the Hongkong Temperance Society.

#### RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(L. & C. Express).

There are various reports about as to the relations between Russia and China. The St. Petersburg *Herald* announces on good authority that a war seems inevitable, and that extensive preparations are being made for the contingency. Admiral Lessowsky even, according to another account, has recommended an immediate advance on Peking by land and sea, avowing that the Chinese army, despite all its efforts, is incapable of resistance. The *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, on the other hand, hears from St. Petersburg that the Chinese have finally become convinced of the necessity for making concessions, and have, therefore, furnished their representative in the Russian capital with full powers, with the view of bringing the long-spun-out negotiations to a final and satisfactory close. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts that there is no ground whatever for the statement that the Russo-Chinese question has assumed a serious aspect, rendering hostilities inevitable. The Marquis Tsing has made certain proposals to the Russian Government, which M. Butzow has returned from Genoa to examine, and advise whether they provide a reasonable basis for negotiation. The Chinese authorities emphatically assert their anxiety for peace, and readiness to make all reasonable concessions. The Chinese Ambassador is quite satisfied with the interview, and there is every disposition on the Russian side to negotiate and a determination to avoid war if possible notwithstanding any bellicose indications in the Russian Press. The correspondent of the *Standard* confirms the statement that M. Butzow was recalled from China, for obvious reasons, desiring the settlement to take place in St. Petersburg. Russia, on the contrary, would prefer Peking as the scene of the negotiations, and her compliance in the present instance affords a clear proof that she has no wish to push matters to extremities. If negotiations are not actually on foot, *parapetres* are undoubtedly taking place, and in the absence of M. Giers, the Marquis Tsing has had repeated interviews with M. Butzow. It may be confidently asserted that if the Marquis Tsing takes his departure without bringing the affair to a settlement, it will be in consequence of difficulties that have not yet arisen. He is armed with full powers, and with the example of Chung Hwa for a warning no second repudiation need be feared. There are reasons, almost imperative, why neither Russia nor China should look forward with equanimity to an outbreak of hostilities. The *Novosti* publishes a diplomatic rumour to the effect that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have received information that the further stay of the Chinese Embassy in St. Petersburg is considered unnecessary. This news is, however, as yet, unconfirmed.

#### H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GENOA.

(L. & C. Express).

A short and interesting report by the Duke of Genoa has been published in the *Italian Maritime Review* of the cruise of the *Vettor Pisani*, an Italian corvette of 300-horse power, from Shanghai to Hongkong and back, thence to Hongkong and Macao. The *Times* says:—"It not only is the first time a European prince has visited Hankow, the most distant of the five open or 'treaty' ports on the great 'Blue River,' but no large steamer, or indeed any vessel so large, has hitherto made the passage in the month of April. The country and the people were all new to the Royal traveller, and his companions, for Italy's intercourse with these countries is very limited, and her commercial interest there are insignificant; and there is in this report a freshness of observation, a sense of humour, and an absence of pre-judice which carry conviction of the justice of his Royal Highness's remarks. While to the Duke, our Harrow boy, belongs the credit for his pluck in facing the difficulties of the early season and the consequent loss of his ship, he himself attributes the success of his undertaking to the skill and advice of Mr. Jewsbury, the American pilot whom he engaged to take the ship up. So great is the shift of sand in this vast stream that no charts afford much help, and only the most skilful pilot, cognizant of the latest changes in the bed of the river, could have enabled him to carry out his purpose in April. The vessel left Shanghai on the 30th of March, and returned on the 10th of the month, on the 29th of the following month. The large English tea steamers do not move upwards till the end of July, when, from the melting of the snows of Tibet, the waters of the Upper Yangtze have risen forty feet, or in some years even more. But the Duke of Genoa did not wish to wait two months at Shanghai, and almost the first step of his journey was accomplished by his literally charging full tilt against the bar of soft sand off Woosung, a manoeuvre not always so successful. For the first two days he took advantage of the tide, but as soon as Nanking was passed its influence ceased. Night navigation on this much-frequented and difficult river was impossible, and the perils by day at this season were not despicable. Above Nanking they encountered enormous timber-laden rafts (displacing more water than the largest ironclads), of which the current alone is the propelling power. Of these he says:—"They are at night a danger to the river steamers, which have occasionally had to struggle with them, and for ships at anchor they are even a greater peril; for if the rafts come upon them the vessels are not only torn by their anchorages, but sometimes only succeed in disengaging themselves after they have been carried away several miles."

On the 5th of April the Italians arrived off the outlet by which the Lake Poyang empties itself into the Yangtze, and here they were detained by want of depth of water till the 14th. They employed the time in visiting the places near, of which Kikiang was the principal. Ho

to us:—"It is, besides, the actual centre for the exportation of the porcelain of King-te-ken, which is at the other end of the lake. These, the most famous factories of China, established, according to Chinese annals, 200 years before the Christian era, are situated over great deposits of kaolin. At the beginning of this century they had still 3,000 ovens in use. But about twenty years ago they were laid waste by the Taiping rebels, and though lately opened again, the art and though comparable to the ancient ones in coloring, drawing, or artistic form. The last generation of workmen died, and could not leave the traditions of the past; and, on the other hand, with them was dispersed the immense collection of models that formerly existed here. The few really antique pieces that are found from time to time in the interior fetch fabulous prices; the modern ones are valueless, and I think that now Japan takes the lead in this industry, especially for large objects. However, the prestige of the name or other reasons assisted them to sell with profit the large quantity of porcelain sent thence to the last Exhibition in Paris." At length the torrents of rain—for they appear to have been persecuted by the most atrocious weather—occasioned a temporary rise in the river, and enabled them to resume their voyage and to reach Hankow on the 16th of April.

The Prince was cordially welcomed by the European colony, and was received here, as wherever he landed, by the Chinese authorities with all the respect due to his rank. At Woo-chang, the residence of the Viceroy, there was a muster of war-junks in his honour, and the Tartar General assembled his troops on the bank of the stream. The weather continuing to be wet, the Prince was amused to see that, though some of the soldiers were unprovided with guns, all, without exception, carried umbrellas, a weapon which he appears to think in the hands of these troops might be more useful than a gun, and about as formidable. State visits were paid and returned, and on the morning of the fifth day, the 21st of April, when the vessel was about to depart, a Mandarin was sent on board by the Viceroy Li-Han-Chang, with sixty silver medals, each 12 centimetres in diameter, for distribution to all the officers who had landed with the Prince, and to the men who had rowed them ashore. These medals, which had been hastily struck during the night, bore the following inscription:—"Valour, Merit, Happiness. A remembrance from the Viceroy Li-Han-Chang." Much has been written of late of the revival of the Chinese Power, and it is possible that the Tartar troops on the north of the great Empire may be able to cope with and check the Russian advance, and that even more Chinese soldiers led or trained by Europeans may be made to fight; but although the Italian visitors noticed the improved fortifications, the rifled cannon, the well-built ships, and the commercial activity, with an interest impossible to Englishmen, to whom China and all her doings are no household words, still their general impression was one of the misery and decay of the land. Of Chin-Kiang, the first city visited, the Prince says:—"It and its suburbs would be picturesque and pleasing enough... were it not that the moment you put your foot on the shore you are overpowered with shuddering horror of the misery in which the unhappy population is plunged. Ruins on every side; crowds of famished human beings, who in the most humiliating positions implore some help; the sick and the dying covered with sores, exposed at every corner of the streets, and especially at the gates of the town; an unendurable filth and stench; all this is what strikes the new arrival, who rarely ventures to go ashore a second time." The Prince mentions truly that the ruin of this place was caused by the destruction of the Imperial Canal, and the invasion of the Taiping rebels, but he adds:—"Such, more or less, is, however, the spectacle presented by every city of the vast Empire, which, now attained to a pitch of decadence and want of collection never before reached, even by the most corrupt of nations. And this decay cannot be attributed to contact with a better civilization, or to bad laws, for Chinese law is excellent, though imperfect, here as elsewhere, when not based upon the virtues of the nation." The current carried them rapidly back, though they landed occasionally, and even spent a day visiting the wretched town rising out of the ruins of Nanking. On all such occasions they had the assistance of the Austrian Vice-Consul from Shanghai, the Chevalier Haas, who accompanied them the whole way, and of whose Chinese scholarship it is needless to speak here.

#### THE IRON-WORKS OF JAPAN.

(Japan Mail).

Among the iron-works of Japan, those newly erected at Kamaishi stand first in importance. The port of Kamaishi, in the prefecture of Miyagi, is one of the best in Japan. It is perfectly landlocked, and the harbour is deep enough to allow ships of large burden to anchor almost within a stone's throw of the shore. A pier is being projected from the terminus of the railway that connects the mines and the coast and runs through the works. The works themselves are of a most extensive kind. There are smelting furnaces capable of turning out some 50 tons a day. There are puddling furnaces and rolling mills, a steam hammer, &c., and in fact all the machinery requisite for producing iron for native use or for exportation. The mines are at a distance of thirteen miles from the furnaces, which they are connected by a railway, constructed under the direction of an American engineer, in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. The road is a narrow gauge—2 ft. 9 in.—but very well laid and solid. The iron ore is excellent and equal to that from which Lowmoor iron is manufactured. If it be found to be unlimited in quantity, and the Government push on the works with vigor, there must be a great future for these mines and the iron industry of Japan. In prospect of the rapid extension of railways in the country, and the development of the coal mines, the Kamaishi works rise in importance. Even if the ore should run out at the Kamaishi mines there is ironstone in other parts of the north, and the situation of the smelting works at Kamaishi may still be availed of for reduction of the ore, being so conveniently situated at that port. The only apparent difficulty is the supply of fuel for working. At present the supply of charcoal is obtained at a place in the neighbourhood, to which a branch railway has been laid. But it is expected that coal will be brought to the mines from Yezo and other ports as soon as the works are in full swing. The Poronai coal mines, and the Iwanai mines of Yezo, may be found to work well in this way as soon as easy transit to the coast is effected. There seem to be as yet few men practically acquainted with blasting and puddling to work the furnaces—quite, especially in the case of blast furnaces, requires great care and attention as well as experience. But no doubt the authorities will make aware of the probable losses which will accrue if the works are proceeded with, inefficiently supplied with experienced workmen.

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#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 24.

RUSSIAN.—New Patna, cash, 632 1/2 a 635 1/2  
" Old " cash, 610 a 615  
" New Bonares, cash, 620  
" Old " cash, 623 a 625  
" New Mowla, credit, 735  
" Allowance, Teels, 8  
" Old Mowla, credit, 770  
" Allowance, Teels, 8

#### Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 37 1/2  
" Demand, ... 38  
" 30 days' sight, ... 38 1/2  
" 4 months' sight, ... 38 1/2  
Credit, 4, ... 38 1/2  
Documentary 4 months' sight, 8 1/2  
India, Wire, ... 23 1/2  
" Demand, ... 23 1/2  
Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2  
" 80



